by the Constitution—as they were before the formation of the Constitution. And as slavery exists in the States-not by virtue of the Constitution, but by virtue of State sovereignty alone-it necessarily follows that it is without and beyond the power of the Federal Government to abolish it. Congress have no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States than they have to interfere with the internal institutions of a foreign power. The power to abogated to Congress, cannot be exercised by Congress without a violation of the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery, the States are not only independent of each other, but also of reserved to themselves all the rights of sovereignty, not directly and explicitly conceded to the Federal Government, they are just as free to exercise those reserved rights as if such Government | C. McKelden. had never been established. This proposition I hold to be self-evident. The right to hold slaves not having been ceded to the General Government, but retained by the States, it follows, that an attempt on the part of the citizens of the nonslaveholding States, or of Congress, to interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the remark here, that we shall purposely omit a conslaveholding States, would be a violation of the siderable portion of the latter part of it, for the rights of sovereign and independent States or nations, and, of consequence, in direct and positive contravention of international law.

The Abolitionists, by warring against the rights and sovereignty of the States, encourage a violation of the national faith, sanction the infraction of law, and endanger the stability and integrity of the Federal Union. "In taking this ground (to thinkers and energetic writers of the age*) theytaking this ground, they justify all the lawless violence against which they have so vehemently declaimed. If one class of the community may set the laws at defiance, why may not another? ally applicable to the subject in hand, If the Abolitionists may set at naught the international law, which gives the slaveholding States the exclusive jurisdiction of the slave question, why may not other citizens say they have a right, doing it? It were not difficult to convict the Abolitionists of preaching the very doctrines the mobocrats attempt to reduce to practice. They ought not, therefore, to think it strange that they of lawless violence. When a portion of the comof acts in contravention of law, they ought to be aware that they open the door to every species be answerable for the consequences.'

What must be the certain and inevitable tendency of the Abolition movement, and what its moral and political results, if its progress shall be onward and its march be throughout the Union? The consequences, alas! must be but too appa- lition ranks. Not only so, but when Mr. Moore rent and appalling to all reflecting men-to all asserts that all Abolitionists are Federalists, here The efforts of the Abolitionists, whether triumphant or not, cannot fail to rock the battlements, if friends; in proof of which it will only be necessanot rive the foundations of the Republic. In the ry to instance Mr. Morris, Senator from Ohio. name of liberty, they seek to overthrow her last Mr. Duncan and Mr. Giddings, members of the fortress-the American Constitution. In the House of Representatives, and others in and out name of patriotism, they strive to revolutionize and uproot the very foundations of our Federal system. And in the name of humanity, they these United States! Such is the political character and tendency of the abolition movement. But this is not all. There are fearful moral -the violation of law and of plighted faith. Nay, more-allied to Abolitionism, is blind, reckless, undergone great modifications; perhaps total feverish fanaticism. The wild, enthusiastic, and impetuous spirit which kindled the fires of Smithfield, and strewed the plains of Palestine with the corses of the Crusaders, stands-with lighted ion, especially if their acknowledged honesty in and uplifted torch—hard by the side of Abolition- every thing else might be admitted as evidence of ism, ready to spread conflagration and death their honesty in politics, they ought not to be asaround the land.

O. A. Brownson, editor of the Boston Quar. Review.

Albany, Feb. 20.

FROM THE FRONTIER .- Gen Scott and suite arrived in this city yesterday morning: We learn that another demand has been made upon the Governor of Vermont for an individual identified as having been concerned in the recent outrages at of the Union itself, cannot be discussed on their Caldwell's Manor: that Gov. JENNISON has declined interfering in the matter, on the ground that it appertains solely to the General Government; them so large a proportion of the alloy of party that, in consequence of this refusal a special mes- tactics, thereby preventing them from receiving senger has been despatched from Montreal to that impartial and attentive investigation which Washington; and that the whole subject is now before the President of the United States. We attach great importance to this question. We be- triot. Thus it is they so often fail to produce lieve that it is competent for the Chief Magistrate upon the public mind their due effect. of this country, treaty or no treaty, to deliver up fugitives from justice, on the application of foreign powers, and the production of satisfactory proof. We think and trust that the same opinion prevails in the cabinet, and that, in this particular case, the miscreant, if properly identified, will be delivered up to the Canadian Government, to be dealt with efficient on that account; and we commend it to according to law. The outrage complained of was a most aggravated one, and, in the event of a refusal to deliver up the criminal, will provoke retaliation, and lead, ultimately, to war. Should such be the result, the consciousness that we had ing, as it does, in generous feelings towards the failed in our duty to a friendly nation would detract from every triumph, and aggravate every defeat .- Daily Advertiser.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly oppo-JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz:

Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a heautiful assortment of colored Satin Ture, with colored Morocco to still for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

for making Gatter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quitted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork

soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe

having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. James Parsons, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8

WASHINGTON.

our Country-always right-but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

WFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE EURNT POST OFFICE.

> EDITED BY DR. T. D. JONES.

95 Persons disposed to afford pecuniary aid to the Nathe G. neral Government. The States having tive American Association, are requested to call on C. Boteler, Ulysses Ward, F. Howard, S. J. Todd, John Harkness, A. Rothwell, George Sweeny, Win. B. Todd, Henry M. Morfit, George W. Harkness, or John

> In a former number we promised to take favorable notice of the speech of Mr. Moore, of New York, on the subject of abolition. We now proceed to fulfil that promise. It may be proper to reason that it is too strongly imbued with party

By this bmission, however, the value of the speech, for the purpose it was intended to accomplish, is not impaired.

In so far as Mr. Moore has confined himself to adopt the language of one of the most original the main subject, he has, as we think, taken a very clear and convincing view of it. But we reputhe Abolitionists-set the law at defiance, and are diate the practice, too generally pursued, of incoreither a mob or a band of insurrectionists. In porating into the debates in Congress all the asperities and bitterness of party for party effect. This remark, however, is not intended as speci-

In that part of the speech which we decline publishing, the author has arrayed all the old Federalists among the Abolitionists. It is maniby mob law, to prevent them, if they can, from fest to those at all acquainted with the history of the country since the commencement of the late war with England and with the structure of both branches of the National Legislature as it now have been but in too many instances the victims exists, that Mr. Moore has done injustice to many of his political friends; in proof of which it munity take it into their heads that they are wil will suffice to instance Mr. Buchanan, Senator ser than the law, and commence the performance from Pennsylvania, Mr. Wall, Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Hubbard, Senator from New Hampof lawless violence, unchain the tiger, and must shire, who, if we mistake not, have avowed themselves Federalists, as party designations were formerly applied. And we could name many who formerly bore, perhaps still bear, the appellation of Democrat, that are enlisted in the abowho prize the Union-all who love America. again he does injustice to many of his political

Whatever may be our individual party prediwould tear down the prop and pillar of the last lections, we are in candor bound to admit that a fond hope of human kind—the sovereignty of large majority of both the old parties—Federal and Democratic-were honest men; and if they had lived to this day to witness the progress of evils involved in the designs of the Abolitionists the experiment of an elective confederated Government, their opinions would doubtless have

> If men disagree from honest difference of opinsailed indiscriminately with abusive or malignant party epithets; for that would be to set ourselves up for more honesty, purity, and wisdom, than those we assail, which, to say the least, is not a mark of modesty.

> We deem it a great misfortune that those solemn and important questions involving the highest interests of the country, even the perpetuity own intrinsic merits, without incorporating into their importance merits at the hands of every pa-

> It appears from the Globe-from which we copy this speech-that it was not actually delivered in the House only in part, but that it is published precisely as it was intended to be spoken. Be that as it may, it is not the less meritorious and the serious attention of our readers as an able production, reflecting great credit upon the talents and patriotic sentiments of its author, aboundcitizens of this District, and in irresistable arguments against the wild and unwarrantable schemes of those Abolitionists, who, under the mazy and bewildering influence of fanaticism, would pull down the very pillars of the Constitution in their abortive efforts at impossibility.

> Of one thing we are well assured, that either abolitionism or the Union must give way.

> THE DANGER OF FOREIGNERS AMONG US I 4

The state of things between this Government and that of Great Britain brings us to the consideration of how we should be affected as a Nation in the event of war by the foreign materials within the bosom of our homes. We have always advocated the exclusive Native American rights To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark upon the broad ground of public policy, looking that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shors in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Caif and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot

consists not so much in their peculiar forms or the maniments of war, as in the patriotism of To the Honorable the Senate and House of Re their subjects and the homogeneous feeling which unites them as one body to enforce their rights and defend their country from wrongs. The problem, if it is one, will be readily solved if the avarice of the British Government persists in the occupation of territory not her own, but ours; for which its glorious and free institutions are calcuwar will be the result, and then public apprehension and caution will be alive upon the question. as to whether it is natural, it is right, it is safe to trust the naturalized subjects within our own borders-at our very hearths-in all our public stations-while we are fighting the battles of our nation against their brothers, their countrymen. and friends. The public response would be that it is not, and hence the boasted patriotism of those naturalized foreigners would be shown to be idle promise, and the impolicy of the laws admitting them to political rights, be confessed throughout the land. We conjure our fellow countrymen every where to unite with us upon the broad ground of public safety in procuring a repeal of quire equal rights, immunities and privileges, those laws, so that when the hour of peril comes no native may fear that in the ranks of his own troops there are men who may be guilty of treachery, and in acting the faithless part to his adopted country claim from all nations a justification and United States-they consist indiscriminately of a sympathy, from the circumstance that, at best, they have been true to nature.

The New York Herald charges upon the Sunday Morning News that there is a negotiation pending between that paper and the abolitionists, and more than insinuates that the News is about to sell itself to their interests. The Natchez Free Trader comments upon this statement of the Herald, and evidently manifests some misgivings for having theretofore spoken commendatorily of the News, as an advocate of southern interests, on seeing the publication of the alleged negotiation, by which it would seem that the News was about to abandon its first position, and go over on abolition ground, or, in other words, go

When one thinks he has good authority for tatement, as was probably the case with the Free Trader, as, the accuser and the accused being neighbors, the former might be supposed to know the facts alleged against the latter, there is some excuse for the impression such statement made upon that paper; but we concur in the opinion of the News, that an appeal should have been made to its columns for the facts on which the charge was predicated, before giving credence to it. By this test, it would have been at once ascertained that there is not to be found in the paper charged one sentence to sustain the allegation. So far from this being the case, that paper has been, ever since we have had the pleasure of perusing its columns, an uncompromising antagonist of abolition. We unite with the News in the expression of surprise that any one could suppose it capable of now suddenly shifting its ground, and of laying itself liable to the imputation of inconsistency, dishonesty and want of principle. journal, and the character of its conductor, if any doubt existed before, that his purpose could not be perverted by the tempting lure of twenty thouabolitionists, he says:

"It is true, then, as we have before stated in ur columns, that the sum of \$20,000 was offered us, if we would abandon the cause of the south, and advocate the doctrines of abolition; and it is also true, that this offer was promptly and decisively declined. No "negotiation" was ever entered into; no bargain opened; no details heard. We could not, for a moment, listen to such a proposition. We have opposed the abolitionists, be- to trace still further the cause of all these evils, he cause we believed their measures to be dangerous, disorganizing and destructive."

While the News has thus acquitted itself with so much honor, and placed itself out of the reach of censure or suspicion, what must be the thought of those worthy, humane, honest, conscientious and pious defenders of liberty, propagators of morality, patrons of philanthropy, and teachers of piety-the abolitionists-who thus attempt to bribe try from one place in Europe. or buy both principle and press, to subserve as purpose be persisted in?

The secret in this affair is simply this: The ultra-abolitionists stop at nothing-stoop to every thing. They would glory in being able to buy the whole press into their support; and if they had succeeded in obtaining the Sunday Morning News, it would have been no mean acquisition. Hence that burning remorse which ought to have tortured their consciences, if they had any, could not restrain them from approaching an honest man

TO OUR LOUISIANA FRIENDS.

the instigation of our correspondent at New Orleans we called on Senator Nicholas in relation to the memorial from Louisiana on the subject of the naturalization laws, and for the satisfaction of said correspondent (if what we have to say can give satisfaction) we would observe that Mr. Nicholas show d an indifference utterly at variance will common courtesy, and required an effort to recollect that he had received the said memorial, although it had no this h he record or tailed to recognize as a memorial, but spoke of it, it not with reluctance, with marked inits repetition, which we regret, not at all for the sake of All this will appear the more surprising when it is known that a duplicate of that memorial signed by more than 1000 persons, including the respectability, worth and taent of New Orleans, had only four or five days before neen presented by Mr. Johnson of Louisiana in the louse of Representatives, whose conduct, we are happy o say; was very different from that of the Senator from hat state. It will be seen however that the memorial LOUISIANA MEMORIAL.

presentatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Louisiana, respectfully represents:

That they are native born American citizens, and deeply imbued with all that love of country lated to awaken, and as such, they view with feelings of deep regret the circumstances under which they feel themselves constrained to address you.

They find themselves in this, their native land, the liberty of which was consecrated by the blood of their forefathers, aliens to many privileges guarantied by the existing laws to foreigners, whereby they have a preference over us, which we cannot but consider impolitic and unjust.

They believe that the naturalization laws have ceased to accomplish the beneficent purposes for which they were at first instituted, viz: the mutual advantage of our common country and her immigrant citizens-that hordes of foreigners cemented together by social, political and religious ties, alien to the obligations which they so readily incur in our country, are daily permitted to acwith her native inhabitants, for the proper employment of which we have no adequate guar-

Your petitioners are not specifically connected with either of the great political parties of the Whigs and Democrats; and, in making this avowal, they cannot but call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that the charge of employing bribery in obtaining masses of immigrant voters to control our elections has, for years past, been constantly made in almost all the elections throughout the United States. It cannot then be charged to us, that we are employing our constitutional privilege in endeavoring to bias your minds in favor of one party or the other; but we consider it a conceded point, on all hands, that there is strong ground for suspicion that the sacred right of suffrage is daily prostituted, throughout our country, by both parties, in the unwarrantable employment of foreigners at the ballot boxes, and the welfare, happiness and liberty of our beloved country thereby placed in imminent peril. This is a rapidly increasing evil; and, without some adequate remedy, we fear that, in he course of another generation, our glorious institutions will be either subverted or finally overthrown. But whether the fact be admitted or not. as having actually occurred, the possibility of such a contingency is enough to awaken the keenest apprehensions in the mind of every sincere pa-

The present facilities by which foreigners are enabled to obtain all the rights and privileges of American citizens, are highly injurious, in the opinion of your petitioners, to the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions. Coming to this country imbued with all the feelings and prejulices of monarchial governments, themselves the vassals and serfs of arbitrary and aristocratic despots, they know not the responsibility incurred by the exercise of the elective franchise; and in their zest for what they consider liberty, they exercise licentiousness-for with them these words are too

often synonymous. Let the patriot cast his eye throughout our counv, and witness the dreadful deterioration of moral and increase of crime in the United States in the last 10 or 15 years-let him note the infliction of summary and impulsive vengeance substituted for the majesty of the lex scripta, or written law, to whose supremacy the people of the It is sufficient to establish the reputation of this United States were formerly so proverbially subservient-let him see hordes of beings in human form, but destitute of any intellectual aspirations. brought up to the polls, and bought and sold like cattle at the shambles, whose votes are to control sand dollars. Referring to the proposition of the the destinies of the noble native inhabitants of the United States-let him perceive the crime of perjury, so common of late as almost absolutely to we ceased to awaken those feelings of horro which it formerly engendered in the American community,-let him witness all these, and he cannot but unite with us in supplicating our rulers for protection from the fearful consequences which must inevitably flow from these accumulated inroads upon our national character; and were he

> migration. To one who has not looked with attention to this subject, the immense number of foreigners landed in our atlantic cities would appear almost meredible. Within the last few months, some hundred thousands have arrived, many of whom are the refuse of the prisons and alms houses in Europe: and an instance stands recorded of seven hundred convicts having been sent to this coun-

would find that they originated from foreign im-

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a detailed wicked a purpose as ever actuated man, if we account of the situation, mental, physical, moral may judge from the expected evil result, if that or pecuniary, of large portions of foreign immigrants: the records of the prisons, hospitals and alms houses throughout our country, which have already been submitted to you, bear evidence more conclusive than could be drawn from any other source.

To you, as the Representative of the People. o whose hands is confided the power to guard against the subversion of our free institutions, in the name of all those dear and mestimable rights so firmly guaranteed to us by the great Magna Charta of our freedom, by the memories of those revolutionary patriots who sealed their devotion to the cause with their sacred blood, we appeal, and ask, ere it be too late, some check to the evil of which we complain. The country, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is suffering from the dreadful infliction. Every lover of his country looks with fear and anguish upon the present situation of the foreign party throughout the United States. We fear for the continuance of Free Religion-ot Equal Rights -of the Protection of the Laws-of Trial by Jury-of the inviolability of the writ of Habeas a crived within a few days; and Corpus, and all those privileges which constitute us a happy free and independent people.

Th se evils of which we complain are not the difference, as "a paper from the native Americans." His mere chimerical or visionary funcies which occacold atmosphere chilled our zeal, and we retired with the sionally arise in the minds of our citizens on subimpression that in so noing we had relieved him from an jects of a political nature : they are every day reuninteresting if not a very unpleasant interview; in so alized by thousands of instances, as varied and nuch that no voluntary act on our part will ever occasion dispersed as are the cities of our glorious country. We feel them as an incubus, hanging around he man, but on account of the cause we have at heart. and watching, with a suspicious eye, all our movements.

We distinctly disavow any wish or intention to interfere with, or in any manner abridge or abrogate, any of the privileges enjoyed by foreigners who are already naturalized citizens, or those who have declared their intention of becoming so; for we hold to the principle that, so soon as a foreigner has complied with the requisitions of the naturalization laws, and forsworn allegiance to his foreign sovereign, he is de jure an American

privileges which we ourselves enjoy; but w desire also to have ourselves and our posterity se cured from the future influence of strangers, aliers and enemies now in a distant land-for we cannot close our eyes to the dangers which are gathering around us-and wish to procure the passage of such a law as will be calculated to put native born and naturalized citizens at least on an equal footing: for we conceive that a man born in this country, cradled in the lap of Liberty, nursed under the auspices of our free institutions, who, when the first burst of patriotism awoke in his youthful mind, thought of and gloried in the deeds of his ancestors-whose tongue scarce could lisp ere it was taught the hallowed name of Washingtonand who never knew any save those principles, acquired under the glorious blessings of liberty, the history of his country taught him in his early youth-and familiar with her laws and institutions-when arrived at the age of manhood, if he wanted but one month, or one day, of being twenty-one years of age, is denied the right of suffrage; whilst a foreigner, coming to this country imbued with all the feelings of the land in which he was born, and unacquainted with our laws and institutions, if he happened to be under the age of eighteen at the time of his arrival, is entitled, without any formality, the moment he arrives at the age of twenty-one, to the right of voting-this we call unnatural and unjust. Again: a native American is bound to attain the age of twenty-five years before he can become a member of Congress, or thirty-five before he can become a Senator of the United States; but a foreigner who arrives at the age of twenty need only remain long enough to become a citizen, and is eligible to a seat in Congress, or thirty, and become a United States Senator. This, it might be said, had not, or would never happen; but, with the number of foreigners daily becoming naturalized, such a circumstance might readily occur.

These are a few amongst the many evils which might arise out of the present system of naturalization; and, as a natural consequence, as they increase in numbers, so will they desire political power in proportion to these numbers : and it may not diverge far from a correct calculation, when we say there are now in this country five millions of foreigners, ready, at any time, to follow the bidding of their leaders, and sustain one of their own class who might be a candidate for

The arrogant assumption of political power with which a public meeting of adopted citizens (although acting as his friends) recently dared to catechise the high executive of an independent American State, as regards his official course towards a foreign criminal, who had escaped from punishment in his own land-from which insolent examination, even by his own native countrymen, his conscientious interpretation of the laws of our country should have been an adequate protection-was a manifest breach of privilege, and has been powerfully expressed, by an eloquent writer, as but the first ripple of that gigantic flood which, if we neglect the warning, will ere long sweep away every vestige of our country's hallowed institutions.

Your memorialists have endeavored thus briefly to lav before you the views we have adopted on this, to us, highly important subject; and, in approaching your honorable body, while they disclaim in toto any attempt to dictate the course which you should pursue, yet, so long as they can appeal to your honorable body as friends, brothers and native countrymen, they will venture to address you with the utmost confidence: they, therefore, solicit the entire repeal of the acts now in force providing for the naturalization of foreigners, and that your honorable body will make ample provision, by law, for the protection of the United States from the indiscriminate influx of foreign immigrants-both of which they deem necessary for the preservation of our republic and her glorious institutions.

Your memorialists cannot doubt, should their requests be delayed, that, ere long, in appealing to selves or their children will have to sue at the footstool of a power whose feelings, prejudices and aspirations will be alien to their own-they cannot but believe that, ere long, the masses of foreigners in the United States will, under the auspices of their foreign leaders, array themselves as a distinct party in our country. When that period shall arrive which the facility of foreign naturalization cannot long postpone, in vain may they ask exemption from the dangers of foreign influence which now surround them: they will have been already consummated-already will the

liberties of our country have been overthrown. And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

TEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received I case light ground muslins, very cheap I do light rich prints 30 dozen bleached cotton hose 25 pieces soft finish Irish linens

case white cambrics
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. . JOHN SEXSMITH respectfully informs his custom-ers, and the public generally, that he has relinquished his former stand to his brother Wm. Sexsmith, and that he has taken the store 4 doors west of Dr. Genton's corner, and two doors west of Mr. R. Keyworth's Jewelry store, where he has opened an entire new stock, consist-

ing of the following articles : Gentlemen's calf and morocco boots, Nullifiers and bootees, pumps and shoes. Ladies' hoots and shoes.

morocco and kid slippers. "white and black satin slippers.

Misses' boots & shoes, morocco, kid & colored slippers.

Together with a general assortment of common boots and shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash price. Call and get a bargain.



TODO'S Drug Store.